Massachusetts Legislatura -- Election of an Alterman Death of Hon, George Denny-

Boston, We Sewlay, Jan 14, 1855 The Legislature to Coure them in-lay elected Confittentials members of the Governor's Connect. The candidate from Suffelt County, Hon. John P. Heard, was defeated, it is exid, on Temperation grounds-he being a children. This leaves one so-

The Governor's Message is expected to-marrow. Jeane Cary (Whig) was the con Alderman to-de-

which completes the Board Hos. Geo. Deany, Provident of the Granite Bank died at his residence in West sorough to-day.

In Centralville, a part or Lawell, a Cotton 6" ers was burned last night, and a freman wan kin by the falling in of the walls.

The Southern Mail-The Kidnapping Card

Riot In Ohio. Baltimore, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1852. The Southern Mail to night brings nothing beyond

Washington Mr McCreary, who has been under examination in the kidnepping case, was discharged from conto-dy to-day. At Steuberreille, Ohio, on the Uth inst., a great risk

took place between some Irish taburers, Gor ans and Furdowners, and the middary had called out to suppress it.

Explesion of the Stenmer Grorge Washington and Less of Life.

Louisvinta, Weinsday, Jan. M. 1857
The steamer George Washington expladed have boilers when near Grand Guf, Mississippi River Several persons were killed whose names we have not yet teared. The hoat subsequently took fire, and with the cargo is a total loss. Brig Macon Ashore.

The brig Macon from Savannah, Nov. 27, for the ton, with 630 bales of Cotion, struck on Policiek Re or Sunday night and least naily. She archored of the east size of Nantucket on Monday morning Califess signals fights. Eight men fave been put or bours of her to assist in his morning to the total size of the total size of the control o boars of her to assist in pumping, &c., and provides have been sent out to her by Captain Thos. A Gardner, the wireck agent. She lost Newport of the 29th talt, and has need abown out to sent. She remained at anchor on Tuesday off the mained, who strong from north-west.

Attempt to precure a Pardon for Lopez, the Mandard.

the Murderer.

Washington, Thusday, Jan. 13, 1982.

The Sparish Minister here in Washington is now exerting himself, to an oncountries meanner, to procure the pardon, or at least a communication of the sentence of death late y pressured in New-York on Antonio Lopez, a Sparish salon, who was so unfortunate as to hit a watchman, in a dronsen both in the street. Considering the late act of mirror of the Queen of Spain towers one hundred was fell of Mr. Thrasher, his Excellency, the Governor of New-York, would set but courteously by at least granting the presoner a respect, it is believed that extenuating circumstances may be adduced, if time be gracted, to secure a communication of the sentence to The noor fellow, who is quite young, is sentenced to The Vote for Mayor of Pittsburgh.

Pirtsnungs, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1852. The vote for Mayor of this day was as follows: The small vote of Barker is the subject of general congratulation

The Weather at New-Orleans

Ngw-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 18-2.
The weather continues severely cold, and from present appearances the snow will continue upon the ground for some days.

The Weather.

BUFFALO.—It is cold and pleasant. Barometer 28 80. Thermometer 19. The storm has abated, and the wind is changing to the south.

7 P. M.—It is clearly and warmer. It has stopped storming, and it looks like a thaw. Barometer 28 80. Wind south.

Roombooth.

ROCHESTER.-It is clear and cold. Wind south-

ROGHLSTER.—It is clear and cold. Wind solidates.

7 P. M.—The wind is strong from the west. The snow is crining badly. The cars are very much impeded. Thermometer 20.

Annual is rather pleasant this morning, though pretty cold. Wind southwest. Thermometer 21.

Security —The storm has shated, and the weath-

ter 21.

STRACUSE — The storm has shated, and the weather is quite fair. We have a light breeze from the southwest. Thermometer 21.

7 P. M.—The weather has been rather variable to

day. It was pleasant part of the morning. It commenced snowing about noon and cominued till dark.
Wind southwest. Thermometer 25.

UTICA - The weather is cloudy, and it is snowing a little. Wind North-west. Thermometer 23.

7 P M - It is snowing fast. Wind west. Ther meter 29 mometer 29
ALBAN - The weather is quite pleasant. The sleighing is fine. We have a right wind from the east. Thermometer 23 Baremeter 22,626 Mer-

cury 61.
7 P.M.—The weather is rather cloudy Wind east. Thermometer 29. Barometer 29,500 Mcr-

eury 67.

Thoy - The morning is ookl and beautiful. Thermometer 19. Wind south east.

7 P.M. - Thermometer 24. Nowied. The westle-

er is morriegt.—It is a fine morning. Wind west

MONTREAL - It is a moneter 29 40.
Thermometer 12 Barometer 29 40.
QUEERC.—Thermometer 3 above zero in the lower town. Barometer 29 16. In the upper town the thermometer is 2 below zero. Wind west.
Toronto.—The weather is stormy. Ther. 20.
Burtinoron.—The weather is mild and cleat.

Markets-Reported by Talegraph NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1852.
The sales of Cerron to day reached 7,000-bale all for France and England; prices are firm Middling, 7,0074c. Whisky-600 bols, sold at 16, 4 CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1852.

The whole number of floor received up to this date is \$26,000 against \$07,000 at the same date last year. Our markets are unchanged.

The weather is cold and mangation still sus-CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1852.

Corros.—The sales yesterday reached 2,500 bales, at 6/w81c. The market closed firm at former prices.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1852.

Corros.—The market to-day is still animated, with sales of 8,500 bales at very fall prices. We quote good Middling at 72 to 72.

Onto .- The Opposition State Convention completed its labors at Columbus on the 9th inst. G. W. Moneypenny, of Muskingum, and H. V. Wilson, of Chyahoga, were elected Delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention, and B. Burns of Highland, and Wash. McLean, of Hamilton. were nominated for Presidential Electors. The following persons were appointed a State Central Committee:

Samuel Medary, of Franklin, W. D. Morgan, of Columbians, A. G. Hibbs, of Franklin, James Mc-Dowell, of Highland: George, Fries, of Hamilton, H. C. Whitman, of Fairfield, and T. P. Spencer, of

A resolution in favor of collecting the State revenues in gold and silver only, was lost, as was another requesting the Legislature to pass a law against usury, limiting the rate of interest to temper cent , and making the penalty for receiving more than that a forfeiture of the principal. The following are among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That an enlightened political economy demands a more equal system of disposing of the public lands and that the prosperity of the country, as well as of individuals, would be eminently pro-moted by the passage of a law placing the national domain, in limited quantities, within the reach of domain, in limited quantities, within the reach actual settlers, at a price to cover the cost of su

reving and other necessary expenses.

Resolved, That we declare the Russian intervention, in the affairs of Hungary, as a violation of the laws of nations, which, if repeated, would not be regarded indifferently by the people of the United States.

Resolves. That in the conspiracy of all the mon-archies of Europe against self-second Government of the United States do sympatin profoundly with the people that, as citizens, offer them an emphatic encouragement to be their chairs, and we hold it to be our duly as a tion, so to shape our policy as to assist them by means in our power; and rather than witness extinction of Republicanism as a fact and a pu-pile in Europe, are ready to encounter the shoc-arms on the battle-field.

17 Connecticut chims the two youngest Members of Congress is natives of that State. both from Pennsylvania-Galusha A. Grow, of the Xilth District, a nauve of Windham Co. aged 29, and Hon. Henry M. Fuller, of the XIt. District, a native of Litchfeld Co., aged 31-or belonging to the Opposition and the other Whig. The Hartford Timesclaims they are but with Kossuth on the intervenion question.

Arrival of the Steamship El Dorado with \$1.382.907 in Gold.

The Stromship El Darade, Lieut. H. J. Cartaiene, U. S. N., Communions, from Chagres. un 4, with much, specie and passengers per steamhip Panana from San Francisco Den. 16, arrived Set night.

At Pennas, steampships Panama and Republic ast arrived from San Francisco.

Left at Chagres, U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, Capt Flatt. Arrived January from San Domingo; all well -watting orders. Also, steamthin Union, Budd, for New-York via Jamaica, same or next day.

The El Dorndo was detained at Chagres two days y the non-arrival of the Panama, which ship was bliged to bear the Republic company from Acapulco o Fanama, the Republic being in a crippled state

The El Dorado for the last four days has expesneed a heavy gala of wind from the N. W., with very heavy sea, and has proved herself a first-rate

The following is the specia list of the El Dorado Adams & Co. \$250,17; Mind Harper, American Lit Heak 100 00 Darls Brooks & Co. perk to see Daris Brooks & Co., 100 see Mrs C A Span ding 1 a Span ding 2.75 leans Meyer 15,131 Mandelbarie & Su-14 675 verman 13,000 A H Shoman 12,900 A, W. Cunited Malica & De L leghten 600 Damond 100 Henry Franders....

4,500 4,500 Autong possengers.

nb)y & Lames

W. L. Johnson, S. N. Bell, J. H. Burroz, Dr. D. W. H. Griffin, Junn Farenson, Capt. Lownde, Cast. Crassy, Simuel Davis, Mr. A., U. S. M. Arest, Charles Losber, J. J. Chark, J. J. Dorland, L. Petion, E. Alwood, D. Gullard, J. Leran, D. Cante, F. Cadine, M. Duty, W. Edes, S. Wikhus, G. Ravney, A. Springer, E. Dei, A. Kunsel, Bayrer, J. Reven, E. Holmes, M. Schulter, H. Curtles, D. Wischer, W. Kutsel, J. Nasbitt, O. L. Brown, J. Taoman, Thus, Neale, R. Hank, H. McMuller, H. Curtles, D. Wischer, W. Kutsel, J. Nasbitt, O. L. Brown, J. Taoman, Br. Johnson, G. H. Brocker, J. Mayer, Capt. H. H. Burnstell, D. Pierr, W. C. Burloon, J. Lawa Horman, J. Carry, J. Scott, J. Gulwell, J. B. Walker, J. Habburgh, Dairs, J. Scott, J. Gulwell, J. B. Walker, J. Habburgh, D. S. Adair, R. Scotton, A. Strong, E. H. Green, A. Jones, J. C. Brown, F. Hercholf, D. Whitmore, and Main steer-

WASHINGTON. The Mormon Question.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribure.

Washington, Monday, Jan 12, 1852. There is a problem to be solved in Utah The Territorial Government for that State, which was one of the precious fruits of the adorable "Compromise," don't work. And "agita tion" will inevitably come of it. The plan of Gen. Taylor's Administration was to let the Mormons alone, to work out their own salvation .-They had secluded themselves near two thousand miles away from civilization, andeavoring thus to cut themselves off from all association with our people, and were there hemmed in by vast deserts, flourishing in their own way, with laws and a government of their own, desiring nothing so much as to be unmolested. But this would not do for us, who must bring them under the broad canopy of a compromise, covering Christians, Mormons, niggers and all. We sent them money, and sent them officers of State, as part of a grand scheme of "conciliation, concession, compromise." They had wit enough to take the money, but returned the officers, say ing, they did not need any Gentile ornaments of that description. And now this part of the compromise having ripped out, it must be patched up or sewed over. Well, gentlemen compromisers. go ahead and mend it.

Mr. BERNHISEL, the Delegate from that Territory, is a gentlemen of fifty years and upward, a physician, apparently possessing excellent talents, of mild exterior, and highly prepossessing manners. He denies the truth of the statements of the returning officers, in regard to the disloyalty of the people toward the Government, and demands a Committee of Investigation, to determine the truth or falsehood of the allegations. In respect to the murder committed upon a citizen of New York, which the officers represent as so flagrant an outrage, he states the fact to be, that the victim seduced the wife of a Mormon, in his absence. The Mormon, on his return, finding the unmistakable evidence of the fact in the increase of his family, became exasperated, pursued, and shot the seducer. An ofense of this nature, thus avenged, is not an unknown occurrence, even among the Gentiles. It would seem also to indicate that the women are not such vera common property, after all, in the Mermon dominions. We did not, however, propose to take up the cudgels in behalf of this peculiar people, either in respect to their lynching or their nuptial propensities. But we timidly venture to suggest that the Mormon question, like all other questions, probably has two sides to it.

Intervention Petition from New-York-The Census Printing-Aid to the Hungarians. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1852. Mr. Seward presented, this morning, a etition of about five hundred citizens of the Xith Ward of the City of New-York, touching

intervention. The following is a copy of it: "We the undersigned, citizens of the Mith Ward in the City of New York, do respectfully represent, that we do consider that the petition of Louis Kossuth on behalf of the people of Hungary is in accordance with those principles of Justice and right which we find implanted in our minds, and to which all humanty owes allesiance, and as Wardenstein all humanity owes allegiance, and as we consider, that to shrink near the performance of a duty imposed by those principles is cowardly in a great nation, we ask of your homorable body that you, in behalf of the people of the United States of whom we are a part, do proclaim your acquiescence in the direc petitions offered by said Louis Kossuth, in a speech made at the banquet given him by the mua-ipal authorities of New-York City, or in so many of hose petitions as our Constitution and laws permit

miercence in. The petition is signed by WESLEY SMITH, Ald. EDWIN BOUTON, Assistant Ald. N. M. STRATTON, &c., &c., and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TRUMAN SMITH addressed the Senate to-day a his usual forcible manner upon the bill to give the great job of Census Printing to Donalnson & ARMSTRONG, publishers of The Union. He gave an able and thorough exposition of the enormity of the proposition, and was particularly pungent and spicy in that portion of his speech in which he drove home the argument of the supporters of the bill, that contract printing to the lowest bidder was never well done. He illustrated its fallacy by reference to the Blue Book of 1852 especialty.

Mr. STANLY introduced a resolution into the House this morning proposing an appropriation of ---Thousand Dollars to defray the expenses of the desutute Hungarians at New-York, iso unceremont ously turned out of doors), until they were able to provide for their own pressing necessities. Mr. Stanly thus showed a better disposition to do something practical, and in the way of " material and" for the Rungarians, than some who have been more

loud in their professions of sympathy for Hungary. The House passed a resolution ordering the printing of one hundred thousand copies of a Synopsis of the Census Documents, limiting the cost to one cent per copy. This Sycopsis will probably furnish as much matter on the Census as will supply the popular demand for information upon that subject. 2. 4.

HOMEOPATHY.

anniversary Meeting of the Habnemann Aca-

The anniversary meeting of the Hahne-

of Homeopathy, especially in this country, contrast-ing the present condition of the school with a period little more than twenty years ago, when the late Dr. H. B. Gram was its only representive in this City. Dr. C. paid a well-deserved tribute to the memory of that estimable man and learned physician. Alusion was then briefly made to the contributions of Habremann to Materia Medica, and the truly scienhe form given to medicine by the recognition of his well-known law, solving relations between disease and medicine that constituted a perverser problem

avertain their relations to the saimal economy.-We observe, at the very outset, one fundamental difference existing among them, in virtue of which bey are dispuble into two classes. The first of inito, or outer into the composition of, the animal The second consists of a class which are mentary andres which in proper commination, are nogeneous to the animal Missies. The latter, a list ich are menapable, under all existing droumness, of heatthful assimilation, and hence, in red to these tissues, are intrinsically neterageneous possenous. To the constituents belong, as the

num. &c. The non constituent or foreign class contacts ariethe, sold, silver, platina, till, zinc, mertury, as timony, nickel, bismuth, and anny others. A little reflect on will row satisfy us that the move interence is traight with important consequences to be pathode it and physician. To prosecute the height, let us take from and arience as examples, from an indispensable element to blood and muscle, and is found in smaller quantities in other living patients, assection, then, is normal or healthy, but eather the solies nor fluids, when sound, contain the sat appreciable particle of arsenic. More recent classics research has muscled one scienally pounced. demical research has indeed our afonally point the existence in the animal tissues of lead, o per, and other substances, not always recognized as constituent bodies and nearer examination justifies the conclusion that several such are casual or expensive the horizontal rather than constant, while the total absence of all physical proof of the presence of many other elements found in nature stamp the above as legitimate distinction ne of the animal elements, and, as such, subject arsence! The answer is no-tile least portion of it in a healthy living ergan is hostile. In this view, therefor, iron is dietetic, an orderly and constant supply of it being necessary to the economy; arsence, on the other hand, is potential, dynamic or atterative, its use being not for nourishment, but for exerting a modifying nower over the morbid vital processes, until such power over the mortid vital processes, until such time as, these being corrected, it may be eliminated from the organism. The function of areaist in medicine, and of the class to which it belongs, may be apily compared to that denominated earlights in the hanguage of chemistry, as will be readily understood by the scientific student. The conversion of starch, by boiling it with district subpatric acid, into several kindred socies, among which are gum and grape stugar, furnishes one of the most interesting examples of this phenomenon. In this result the acid undergoes no charge, its simple presence being adequate to insure the transformation of starch

examples of this phenomenon. In this result is acid undergoes to charge, its simple presence being adequate to insure the transformation of starch into sugar. The decomposition of oxygen at water by the contact of platinum or sliver, is a still purer estalytic result. The effects of the acid and eliver under these circumstances, taking place without combination or loss of the agents, illustrate what is termed dynamic acidum. The eriticism just rendered on iron is, of course, equally applicable to every nutriment; and again, the relations of arsenic hold uniformly good of all oynamic or catalytic elements. I have already remarked that these nutritive substances, in due proportions, compore the animal fabric, when they fall beneath this normal or regular standard, this deficiency just as certainly entails disorder as their excess. The one state, in fact, is starvation, the other repletion. Without have, for example, the secretion of milk fails, the hones and teech become soft or are arrested in their development; without soon, no bite can be formed, without phosphorus and magnesia, the arrouse tissues lose later energy oga, no bile can be formed without phosphorus ad marnesia, the nervous tissues lose their energy and the impaired condition of the bridin is evinced by loss of memory, frightful headaches and impend-nig paralysis. Ghastly paleness, prostration, faintgs and coloness, attend the lack of carbon, de-rived of sulphur, the hair would rapidly cease to row, and the absence of from is marked by lividity, isordered direction, passive dropey and other ymptons of an anamic or chlorotic character.

The food we receive daily furnishes the natural source of these elementary substances and serves during health to repair the waste of these matters through the skin, kicheys, and other excretories, consequent than the replacement of the repl corsequent upon the voluntary and vegetative func-tions of the economy. Hence the equilibrium is preserved. Introducte use of particular organs in-cuces a disproportionate consumption of their sub-stance, and hence of the elements from which this substance is formed. Excesses in valuing, thought, and muscular effort, for example, by overtaxing the brain and muscular fiber, render these tissues rapidly effete, and therefore cause an exagerated demand for their peculiar publishin, as phosphorus and from it is very easy, thus, to perceive how a highly artificial and voluntary life, so distinctive of man, breaks he vegetative balance and produces impovertsh-nent of nutrition. On the other side, inclicincy of the excretory organs, bad medication and visious ceding lead equally sooner or later to a surplus of

ne or more vital constituents. These remarks suffice briefly to illustrate the subsect and prepare us for the next step in the investi-uation, which is evidently to determine their prac-nical bearing on the elaboration of the materia medica, and consequently their influence in the treatment of the sick. If the views I have taken be treatment of the sick. If the views I have taken be correct, it is plainly erroneous to suppose that the cure of a malady always requires positive treatment—that is to say, something to be administered in the way of medicine. Cases are presumable, any demonstrable, in which the main duty devolving on the rational physician should be the exclusion of some specific organic element, ascertained to preponderate already in the organism.

The only method known to the vitalist of determining the action on the human bedvot various substances, is watching and noting the changes which ensue on administering them to the healthy subject. Such was the course pursued by the modern master,

Such was the course pursued by the modern master, and such are the results submitted to the world in his "Pure Materia Medica". Among the substances there tried and displayed, we find many of the nutriment class, viz. anamonia, lime, magnesia, soda, chosphorus, silex, carbon, potash, sulphur, iron, &c. it is in place, however, to observe here, that he contemplated only a purely positive parhosenesis, the nature of his experiments having been such as to inhature of his experiments having been such as to insure a class of symptoms dependent on a a excess of
the substance under trial. Habnemann's records of
unettic agents are indeed particularly remarkable
for symptom-groups of an apparently autogonistic
character. These are classified by him as primary
and secondary effects, the first, according to his
opinion, being the product of the remedy, the other,
the reaction of the constitution. These secondary
groups may represent, then, a comparative, but by
no means an absolute or abnormal denciency of vital
elements. I have already, however, said sufficient
to show that positive pathogenesis can never exhibit
the indications for the employ ment of special nutritive elements. To assert the contrary would in fact
be to maintain that surplus and loca of these elements are betrayed by precisely the same phenomens.

ch an assumption is contrary to reason and exprenes. We derive hence the important practical neclusion, that it behooves us to enter upon a new let of drug-provings which shall embrace the cive pothogenesis of all the alimentary substantial of the control of th es. These trinis will reveal the fact ideas changes of the organism under the privation of particular lements and thus pave the way to a system of acturate special diet. Studied in this light, the ositive symptoms of cietetle hodies would in all uses point out not their homeopathicity, but their cases point out not their homeopathicity, but their identity or isopathic quality in diseases they resemble. This position is of the gravest import, and, if not erroneously founded, shows that positive results of organic elements, now exhibited in our material medica, are to be regarded as centra-inalications of their use in disease. I should avoid from, for example, because the parellelism between its positive effectus and in adment indicated its excess in my constitution, or I should choose sites, because the symptoms of its negative trials corresponding with any own, declared an impoverishment of that particular constituent.

Thus, abstinence from acids is found proper in Thus, abstinence from acids is found proper in Street, and I have known inveterate softening of the bones, and I have known inveterate softening of the bones, and I have known inveterate catarris permanently ameliorated by the abandon-ment of common sait (chloride of socious.) Yet, spat from the distinctions I have just drawn, phosphoric acid would seem homospathic to bone-soften-

ing, and no remedies in our service sporar more

MOMEOPATHY.

Iniversary Meeting of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine-Imagural Address of the President, Dr. Curtis.

The anniversary meeting of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine was hald last evening the specific of the Academy of Medicine was hald last evening to the systematic excluding from the sixth mast be grounded upon the systematic excluding from the sixth mast be grounded upon the systematic excluding from the sixth mast be grounded upon the systematic excluding from the sixth mast be grounded upon the systematic excluding from the sixth mast be grounded. The anniversary meeting of the Halianannia Academy of Medicine was hald last evening
at the Sinyvesant Institute. The address of the
President elect, Dr. Curnis, was delivered in his
electric, in consequence of indisposition, by the
Corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. W. Meicalf. We
give, in the following abstract, elithe material purtions of the President's remarks

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tons of a surplus of this metal.

It is not my purpose, however, to extend here the details of the surplus of t details of this surject, but only to express its pri-ples, extent and connection with chemical and and medicine that constituted a portrorser protocols in an the radial of the Sphirx. The main subject of inam the radial of the Sphirx. The main subject of iname medicine. Their yet remains to be consulted to the operation of substances and another the law similar scattering part of the body, and how far the law similar scattering part of the body, and how far the law similar scattering part of the body, and how far the law similar scattering part of the body, and how far the law similar scattering part of the body, and how far the law similar scattering part of the body, and how far the law similar scattering part of the body, and how far the law similar scattering part of the body, and how far the law similar scattering their agency, was then taken up. On this point the addition of assimilarities of assimilarities and constitution of assimilarities. There yet remains to be consulted in the constitution of assimilarities substances. I mean the service of the article of the animal decomposition of assimilarities of assimilarities of the constitution of assimilarities of the article of the action on the constitution of assimilarities of the command to assimilarities of assimilarities of the command of assimilarities of the command to assimilarities of assimilarities of assimilarities of assimilarities of assimilarities of the command to assimilarities of assimilarities substances. I mean the command of assimilarities and animal medicine. There is a the action of assimilarities of asimilarities of assimilarities of asimilarities of asim

Priest and mitric soids, and the widerange of veg-

Canife and nitrie acids, and the widerange of veg-ctable alkaloids, are examples of this train. Of these spicies, the homeopatoic materia medical en-bracist is bage moment; the symptoms of many of themses importe and extensive, and we presente them taily said greater or less success. Surprisuits appear at first such to controver the views I have offered and to demonstrate no essential costnoion to exist below on the laws of pure foundationation to exist below on the laws of pure foundation to embraces us I we consider that woment these as which above to consider that woment these ex-witing the posts consist of mitmentary elements.

of streethylocologic elements. This electroscopy although to above, if not sufficiently full for future purposes, seems nevertheless satisfactory and gives a clae for impareting this introduce and inferesting matter. Minute quantities of nitric, oxalic and, I believe, grussin and, are digestible—that is to say, espable of being resolved into their conditions eleconsal lays of the economy. In larger quantities, owever, the vital powers proving manificiant to cid or fecompose them, they retain their proper ryanic combinations unprolem, and hence act as ynamic or chemical integers. This view is strengthned by the fact that in certain merbid states cyanoca and aftic and oxade sciences has the hidneys, thus soving the coquate vital relations of these and similar books to lithe acid and urea, which are the limitations of these and similar books to lithe acid and urea, which are the limitations of these and sentences are the limitations of these and sentences are the limitations of these acids and ureas and the limitations of these acids and ureas and the limitations of its of the vital disintegrating power. are rentered eathle by culmary processes. This explanation will perhaps serve also to show why we are not unfrequently disappented in the operation of composite constituent remedies, their dynamic effect being lost if they undergo assimilation.

effect being lost if they undergo assimilation.

Lefter concluding what I have to present on this topic, I wish to be distinctly understood as not proposing to supplant vital to dynamic by chemical necticities. My object has been to show the boundaries of each, and their mutual relations. Chemical nardone is inacquate to neet functional changes. On the other side dynamic remeries will never, per se, feed the starved organs, nor render superfuour the handshment of some constituent prone to ac-cumulate. It seems highly probable that our results in chronic diseases are often transient, because the reviving activity of affected organs is overwhelmed

remerated material causes. Habremann's psora dourine is, in fact, only the dimental philosophy of subjective disease. His Hamemann's page a docume is, in fact, only the rudimental philosophy of subjective disease. His views herein are indeed differently received by lus followers—by some dogmatically embraced, by others, totally rejected happily they in no case practically adect the great body of homeopathy or dynamic medicine proper, but they outshadow the segoificance of substance, as well as function or form is disease, and show that his far-reaching mind cet ceted the necessity of a scientiste method applied to the former. Dynamic and elemental medicine are tellly inseparable, they are related as passion to while it the first concerns effects, the second causes. subject the first concerns effects, the second causes the grammar of the one is Homeopatay, of the other Chemistry. I shall have accomplished enough for the present, in behalf of this theme, if I succeed in arousing the attention of the school to its reality, and to the importance of exhaustive or negative intellect of food-elements. That such trials must prove of great clinical value, and conduce especially to our success in the treatment of chronic diseases, appears beyond a doubt. An examination of the ed the first concerns effects, the second causes pears beyond a doubt. An examination of the nature of crises belongs here, and is clearly intereven with the above considerations, but it would

worth will the above out of place in an address of a partly popular character. After submitting this subject to the Academy, the dress pointed out the grand practical aims of the ofession as deserving of all honor. To accomplish ese, the duties demanded at the bedside at the the crucial trial of his learning, sagacity and skill. Beyond the study of the lecture-room, medical speculations have no solid abding place. They savor of the lamp and of solitude, they pall upon the uninitiated and perchance recoil at the contract of reslities as from men in armor. It is the practicing physycian who bears the merit and dement of medical systems. He it is who does battle with the ruthless legions of disease. Of him, the patient requires not precedent, not authority, not hypothesis, but action and success. His current hife is a constant repetition of this ordeal. To do his work, therefore, and do it well, deserves an honored membership in his art. None comprehend so well as at the actual condition and the actual needs of his profession—none understand, like him, the dignity of a disprosite, and the value of a cure. His loope is in the redemption of his art from the he dignity of a diagnostic, and the value of a care-his hope is in the redemption of his art from the tasky recesses of conjecture and concealment, and is restoration to certainty and precision. His faith composes the possibility of these great objects. To know them as the ends, however distant, of medical research, is to abandon its goal, and degrads it bractice to the level of instinct, or the chaos of a

The patient study of the phenomena exhibited by The patient states with the organism in makeness and in health, and of its modifications from other causes, is the only means we possess of advancing in this pursuit. Such contemplation must lead to the evolution of principles which reveal the series of nature's operations, and which, once obtained give us mastery over their der, and thus enable man to realize the imprescrip-

order, and thus channel and to feather the miss directs the lordship of his destiny.

To give this, in its fullness, the Chemist directs the flashing battery or totle over the careful tube, the Philosopher dives into the indden sympathies of the magnet. Anatomists call the microscope to aid, and Psychologists introver; their thought and gaze on sychologies introver, their imagin and growing pul. Each intent upon his work, sees not, growing lowly beneath his hands, the towering pile which he sun of some auspicious morning shall suddenly

reactate to glorious symmetry.

For the present, then, let us address ourselves to the uteful, nay, indispensable tasks, prophetic of this completeness, tasks which, though not tri-sumphal, are manly, and even noble, and entitle us to a welcome brotherhood in that scattered bond, who shall, one day, hold festive reunion, and whom Art shall emancipate in her wide-spread subbath.

"OUR COUNTRY."-A new and very handsome weekly journal has been started in Bos-ton, under the editorial management of Chas. W. Demison, having for its main object the organization of a Union party. It nominates for President, Da-niel Webster, and for Vice-President, Howell Cobb.

the Our friend Denison has had a stirring career. He is a Baptist clergyman by trade, but seems to have an inveterate hankering for Political agitation. We knew him nearly twenty years ago as a violent Abelitionist, and so down te 1844, when he read us a sharp lecture on our laxity of principle in supporting Henry Clay for President. We next heard of him soon after as

leading Native; then as an original Taylor man on the no-party platform : next as an officeseeker (and we think office-holder) at Washington; and we were aware that he had gone back to Boston and appeared in some new character : but this 'Union' dodge of his rather takes us by surprise. We apprehend that several Denisons would be required to elect Mr. Wabster to the Presidency.

Mr. Osear M. Crutchfield has been elected Speaker of the House of Assembly of Vir

CITY ITEMS.

Mongaaran .- The severity of the cold was mitigated yesterday, and the evening was comparatively mild. The sky was covered with heavy show-clouds but they took exre to keep at a respeciable distance from these lower regions.

THE OPERA .- The time for taking scats of Astor-place by old subscribers, has been extended to Friday.

ARTISTS' Union .- The distribution of the gictures belonging to The American Artists' Association was take place this evening at Hope Chapel, at e'clock. This institution is entirely under the control of nitists, and they have exerted themselves to secure to their subscribers a handsome distribution, in preparation to the amount of money received The public are invited to attend the drawing.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE .- The following officers were elected unanimously on Tuesday eve ping for 1852: President, Thomas Smull: First Vice President, Elijah F. Punty : Second Vice Presidert, John T. Fisher: Third Vice President, George Steers, Corresponding Secretary, Charles H. Dela-van: Recording Secretary, John Tagliabue; Treasu-

Lirectors-Jackson S. Schuttz, John Roach, Peter Great, John F. Eatz, Thomas H. Burrows, John Lowcep, Benson J. Lossing, John T. Fisher, Samuel Clark, Phomas C. Dodd, William Miles, Thomas

MECHANICS' SOCIETY .- There were some errors in the list of new officers of this Institution, published yesterday by us. A correct list will be found among the Special Notices on our first pa

Supplex Dearn .- Captain Rowland R. Crocker died anddenly at New-Bedford on Monday morning, of discuse of the heart, ared 82 years. Centain Crocker was for many years a popular shippuster out of this port, and was one of the first commanders of the "Black Ball Line of packets." For the last twenty years he has resided at New-Bedford, connected with the Commercial Insurance Company of that city, as Secretary and Vine-President.

17 A week ago last Saturday night there fell some inches of snow, whereby the sidewalks were much engumbered. The Superintend ent of Streets should have cleared the walks that are under his charge-the parks and public squares -before church time on Sunday morning. But our conscientious Loco incumbent was too busy in turning out Whigs to turn out himself on the occasion, and the people were forced to slump, ankle-deep through soft and peculiarly wet snow for three days. The crievance was so outrageous that even the is mertin of the Common Council was overcome, and they unanimously passed a resolution directing Mr. White to have the Park walks cleared forthwith. To this gentle hint, Mr. W. his made no reply by word or deed, the snow that fell on the 3d is undisturbed on the 15th, but, thanks to the exigencies of business, it is sufficiently trodden down to be quite passable for good skaters. We warn old men and all who are not particularly numble not to trespass upon Mr. Superintendent White's giaciers, lest they verify the Scriptural prophecy of those who stand in slippery places This is, we suppose, a fair specimen of the way in which our Loco public officers intend to serve the people-and all for the sake of "economy," while they hold forty-minute sessions of the Council at a charge of four dollars per minute. The money which they get for five minutes' dumb-show in the City Hail, would, properly applied, have kept the Park in passable order. Vine la Humbug!

FOR THE POOR .- The Ladies' Benevolent Society of St. Patrick's Cathedral will give a Festival at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway, on Sat urday evening, Jan. 17, for the beneat of the poor-They have ut present urgent need for funds to relieve the necessities of the numerous poor under their charge. The inclemency of the season has occasioned a more than ordinary demand for such aid in food, raimant and moneyed donations, as the ladies can supply. It is for the purpose of replenishing their exhausted treasury, and of procuring the means of continuing their exertions in behalf of the poor, that the ladies of this institution solicit the at tention of the benevolent to this Festival.

The Alleghanians give another Concert at the Tabernacle on Monday evening next.

The oldest Methodist in this City is Father Richard Lecraft, a member of the Duane-st. charge. He was born January 13, 1762, and joined the Methodist Society in this City (for at that time the Methodist Episcopal Church was not organized) when he was eighteen years old. He has, therefore, been a Methodist seventy-two years.

Prof. Whitney's last lecture on Oratory will be given on Friday evening.

Colored Orphan Asylum .- Our report of the anniversary meeting and exhibition of the Colored Orphan Asylum, which took place last night,

COLLISION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD .-About 2 o'clock vesterday morning, a freight train belonging to this road, loaded with a large number of cattle and sheep, while motionless at Williams's Bridge, was run into by a down train belonging to the New-Haven Railroad. So violent was the colhaion that several head of cattle and a large number of sheep were killed, but none of the hands attached to either train were injured. A stove in one of the New-Haven cars was upset, and set fire to the car, which was mostly consumed. Two of the Hariem cars were also much injured. The accident was caused by the Harlem train neglecting to exhibit the proper signal.

Fire .- Last night about 111 o'clock, a fire occurred in the brick building No. 216 Front-st., occupied by Messrs. Sherman & Co , dealers in liquor and eigars. The firemen of the district were soon on the ground and extinguished the flames before much damage was done to the premises. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Ice .- The rivers and bays are very much obstructed by large fields of ice. The British schooner Margaret, from Nova Scotis, lying at anchor off the Battery, was carried over to the South Ferry Tuesday afternoon, with both anchors down. The bark Marmion, from Cronstadt, has also been carried away from her anchors, from the same cause. Priots who came up to the City yesterday morning, report some one hundred sail of fore and aft schoon ers at anchor under the beach outside the Hook.

BOARD OF EDUCATION .- The new Board erganized last evening. The following are the names of members

First Word—Joseph Blackburn, Henry Nicoll.
Second Word—Cyros Lawton, John Y. Savage.
Third Word—Minson S. Jenes, Jostos Rodfield
Fouth Word—Win. Demeil Joseph Hilten
First Word—Win. Demeil Joseph Hilten
First Word—Win. Demeil Joseph Hilten
Stath Word—Frederick L. Vollee, Hugh Sweeny.
Seconds Word—Win D. Murphy, Win. T. Pinkney.
Eighth Word—James W. Berkman, J. Welden Fell.
Ninth Word—Win. Domining, Charles S. Wright,
Lenth Word—Edward A. Fraser, Andrew V. Stout.
Eleventh Word—Edward A. Fraser, Andrew V. Stout.
Eleventh Word—Lindia Morrell, Abrain G. Williams.
Thirteenth Word—David Toppin, Charles G. Field.
Fourternth Word—Abrain B. Davis, Joseph E. Eching.
Piffeenth Word—Erastes C. Benedict, Edward
endie.

Beadle.
Sinterath Words—Orid P. Wells, Samuel A. Crape.
Sinterath Words—Jonathan H. Rassom, Wo., Hibbard.
Eighteenth Words—Luthor Bradies, Charles H. Smith.
Nancterath Words—Wm. H. Aldus.

Messrs. Samuel J. Goodenough and Neison J Waterbury appeared as elected for the Twentieth Ward, but the act under which they were elected said they were to commence next June, being, it is supposed, an error, but until corrected by the Legislature, it was decided that they are not yet amenable to take their seats.

[One-half the Board are elected each year.] E. C. Benedict, Esq., the present President was reniected by a vote of 18 to 13, for Mr. Crapo, and 2

scattering.
The President returned thanks, and in his remarks,
The President returned thanks, and in his remarks,
made various suggestions as to the schools, recommonding good school houses, the propriety of having

different school houses for the male and femule scholars, regrating that the Public School Scounty does not transfer as in party to the City, and come The Heror be Mayor is resaid to the appropriamore than is the first. The principle of keeping the schools about from sectarian teaching, was also recommended. Senator Beckman took ground at remarks made by the President relative to the Pablic School Society, which was replied to by Mr. Murphy. On motion of latter, the address is to be printed.

Afters Gilbert, Esq., was reelected Clerk by a vote of 19 to 13 for two or three others. Acjourned.

R. MONTOOMERY'S EXCAVATOR .- We have examined the drawings and plans of a new Excavator of earth, either dry or under water, recently patented by Mr. Richard Montgomery, and of which s working model is now operating in Baltimore Among the advantages of this mucaine, its adapta tion to the raising of earth from the beds of canals or rivers, especially the gold-bearing rivers of California, is very striking. It may be insuated on any scow, and, operating by steam, may be propelled against the current of the stream, while it shovels up the earth from its bed, to a depth of thirty feet from its surface, at the rate of thirteen hundred cubic feet per minute, -- the earth being deposited on a platform and thence transferred by the machine to the bank of the stream whenever that shall be deemed desitable. The exemption from exposure, hardship and disease which this mode of operation must insure, when contrasted with the rule devices hitherto employed of working in and out of the ice cold water damming and fluming the streams in order to obtain access to their beds, must render this ma chine exceedingly valuable to the gold dig-Excavator as we are contemplating is but four tuns, no piece (when separated for transportation) weighing over 175 pounds. To the contractors for removing earth on our Canal Enlargement, this Excavator proffers rare advantages, as will be seen from Prof. Renwick's certificate given below; while for such operations as dredging out harbors, removing sand-banks across rivers, and ditching prairies, it must be widely in request, with the most beneficent results. The following are some of the testimonials to its merits which the inventor has already re-COLUMNIA COLLEGE, Now-Yark, Oc., 3, 1851. coived .

Mr. Richard of informer has submitted in an fire oxminiation an apparatus of which the claims the information and fire oxminiation an apparatus of which the claims the information and provided in the purposes of dragging and of removing earth under various
communications. After a cross and patiential impact in of
the pains exhibited to me by air. Mon mary I have
come to the conclusion that this apparatus, if properly
constructed and of sindicant straigh, with and cally fulfill
the purposes for which it kindenned but will do so in a
mannet superior to any entired introduct for a like object
with which I am acquainted.

This apparatus result for its action upon the principle of
the screw of A chundless and so far as size theory is
concerned. Inserved defined alreadings over the base
mathices of diredging hitherts employed and which have
for the basis of their construction the principle of the screw of Archimedes and as far as size theory is
concerned. Inserved in consequence of every obvious difficulties. These difficulties appear to me to have been derived
from the annovaling in consequence of every obvious difficulties. These difficulties appear in me to have been derived
from the annovaling in consequence of every obvious difficulties. These difficulties appear in me to have been derived
from the annovaling in consequence of every obvious difficulties. These difficulties appear in me to have been derived
from the new section. In order to give the apparatus of
the theory may form of the screw of Archimedealitanted in
its action to the clustant exist, but will accommendate itself
within certain hours. To deposit presenting an organizarface of varying fevel, and to the variations in depth produced by its now action. In order to give the apparatus
vergilt is so well poised and such precustions are taken to
diminish friction, that it will appear no important resistance for enemes by which it is impelled when in the and
of leing set is motion. So soon however, as the proposal
to the engine by which

Respectfuly,
H. R. DUNHAM, Archimedes Works,
JAMES MURHY.
NEW YORK, June 6, 1839.
Having examined the drawing and specification of Montgomery's Excavator, I have no heartait us in pronouncing it every way advoiced (both for cheapners and durability of construction) to fulfill all which he clause for it. It is, in fact, the best arraspacent for earth croavating, which has ever come to my knowledge, and I would advise any one having use for one to give it his attention.

I concur in the opinion of Joseph Bellyap. I concur in the opinion of Joseph Beiksap.

JOHN F. RODMAN.

Mr. Montgomery's office is at No. 44 Wali-st., (seed ond story.) where he will be happy to meet and treat with gentlemen disposed to apply and take an inter est in his invention, and where his drawings, specifications, models, and the certificates of many who have exemined and tested his apparatus, are at all times open to inspection.

THE MAGYAR'S PICTURE. - Whitehurst, of No. 319 Broadway, has finally succeeded in indusing Gov. Kossuth to sit for a Daguerreotype. The pic-ture, which is a most excellent likeness, was taken in Washington, and can now be selery, No. 349 Broadway, in this City. and can now be seen at the Gal

COURT CALENDAR - This Day, -Sups COMMON PILEAS — Part I — Same as restorday, omitting No. 115. Part II—Nos. 94, 102. 113, 124, 126, 128, 136, 138, 136, 36, 138, 149, 142, 144, 146, 148 CHEGUIT COURT — Nos. 113 to 119, 121 to 125, 29, 18]. SUPPLEME COURT — Special Term — Nos. 34, 6, 11, 12, 13, 21, 18, 32, 36, 62 to 57. Defaults will be taken.

BURNED TO DEATH .-- Ald. Moore, of the DERNED TO DEATH. And Moore, of the No. 18 Morrasst. upon the bodies of Elizabeth Heery, aged four years, Ann Heery, aged nine months, and Ellen Cannon, aged three years, who were burned to death at the above number at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The Jury rendered a verdict of Death by burns received at the bouse Ns. 18 Morrasst. The deceased were all natives of restord.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- An inquest was yes FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was yes-teday held at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Patrick Flynn a native of ireland, 18 years of sge, whose death was caused by injuries received on the morning of the 12th mat, by being run over by acart. His intestines were ruptured by the acci-dent. The jury rendered a verdict according with the phove statement. the above statement.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.-Chester Glass, a laborer, while engaged at work on the new building No. 200 Fulton-st., on Tuesday afternoon, fell from the third story to the basement, and was conveyed to his residence very seriously injured.

To On Tuesday M'lle Jenny Lind, in company with some friends, visited Mr. Leutze's admirable picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," exhibited at Stuyvesant Institute. She seemed highly pleased with this fine representation of "the Father of our Country," and said that every American might well be proud of such a piece of art.

NIBLO'S .- To-morrow the Italians give an agreeable change, viz. the comic opera of Don Pasquale, and have conformed with the wishes of the public by having the recent row placed at fifty cents, thus placing the pleasure of hearing Bosio, Badial i and Lorini within the reach of thousands.

Circus. - Madame Tourniaire, M'lle Josephine, Mile Louise and Mons. Benoît, all appear at the Bowery Amphisheater this evening in their several performances.

ARREST FOR FALSE PRETENSES.—Alex. Cornell. formerly a clerk in the employ of Kimball & Johnson, merchants of No. 25 John st., was yesterday arrested by Capt Leonard of tha Second Ward Police, charged by Mr. Wm. Rienhard, of the firm of Rienhard, Starling & McMurdie, of No. 5 Courtlandt st., with having, in the month of December last, obtained, by false pretenses, dry goods from him to the amount of \$249.75. It seems from the affidavit of Mr. R., that the accused called at the affidavit of Mr. R., that the accused called at the active several times during that month and represented that he had received orders from Bayton & Co. of Phillipsville, N. Y., O. B. Clark, of Bath, N. Y., and from other merchants, for goods, and wished to purchase the goods so ordered of the complainant, having them charged to the firms he specified. His statements were presumed to be correct, and the goods were accordingly delivered to him. He called again a few days since for more goods, but Mr. R., fearing that all might not be correct, declined selling to him and famediately wrote to John Thayer, of Moreland, N. Y., he being one of the gentlemen from whom Cornell had, as he represented, received orders, and received for answer that no goods had been ordered by him larough Cornell, and further that he is there known as a natorious swindler. The accused was taken before Justice Lothrop and committed for examination. ARREST FOR FALSE PRETENSES. - Alex.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

INFANT FOUND .- An infant was found a infant Found the Section District Police, angle few nights since by the Section District Police, angle stowed away in a batter one are a stoop in fluctson-avence. It was given in care of a woman in the vicinity, who indends raising it as her own.